## THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

We want paying but we want good pavements and durable pavements. The best is the cheapest.

MR. BA. LEY, of the council, has charge of the drafting of the much needed building ordinance. What is the cause of the delay?

OMAHA's fashion observes Lent by cutting the sensational theatre and packing the district court room to listen to the Lauer murder trial.

More school houses are on the programme for Omaha. Our school population is keeping pace with the growth of the city and already indicates a total population for the city of nearly 75,000.

THE Waco, Texas, gas works have been blown up. The Omaha gas works have been blown up several times-by the newspapers-but the bill collector continues to get his work in every month.

JAY GOULD has returned to the United States from Cuba in time to profit from the strike on his railroad system. It is the ill winds on the stock exchange from which the great railroad wrecker profits most.

An automatic railroad, operated entirely by self-acting machinery, says the St. Louis Republican, is the contrivance that would net the inventor a handsome fortune and make glad the heart of the great railway magnate.

NEBRASKA is the most profitable field for the railroads in the west. Her producers are to-day paying more in proportion to the services rendered for transportation facilities than any state in the

LABOR troubles are in nine cases out of ten caused by the troubles of laborers which in turn owe their origin to the trickery and greed of corporate capital. This is the reason why peaceful adjustments of such difficulties are the order of

MR. CALLAWAY says that the question of a new depot is still held in abeyance. The bonds voted years ago by Omaha for a handsome structure of this kind are held in the railroad vaults, but they continue to draw interest with unvarying regularity.

NEW YORK is shocked by the discovery that one of her aldermen kept a "fence" for thieves, and that the chief of the detective force and the district attorney combined to protect him from exposure. The ghost of Bill Tweed seems to haunt the corridors and lobbies of the city hall on the island of Manhattan.

A LIVELY meeting of the English stockholders of a Wyoming cattle company held last week in London ended in a general row. We suppose the promised 40 per cent dividend failed to put in an appearance. The large cattle syndicates of the west have taken the cue from the railroad syndicates and stock-watering and dishonest management are bringing the usual results.

THE temperance question continues to be hotly discussed in New York, and there is a lively fight going on between the Methodist and Episcopal churches. The Episcopalians, through their Church Temperance society, advocate moderate drinking instead of total abstinence, and they have presented to the legislature a bill fixing high license for alcholic beverages. The ministry is requested by the society to promote the high license measure in the pulpit and elsewhere. The Methodists, on the other hand, are unanimously and enthusiastically in favor of total abstinence, and propose to urge the submission to the people of a constitational amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor in the state. The Methodist ministers are now preaching prohibition, while the Episcopalian ministers are advocating high license and a conservative drink-as-you-please policy.

"No serious consequences need be feared from the strikes in America," says M. Cernuschi, the aged Italian economist. "They are merely a natural and healthy struggle between capital and la-This is the voice of common Differences between labor and capital in the United States in a large majority of instances result from the natural attempt of labor to secure the highest market price for its work, and from the equally natural undertaking of dapital to hire labor at the lowest possible cost in wages. Capital has labor to hire. Workingmen have labor to sell. Labor disputes are controversies over the terms of the contract. No serious consequences need be feared in America because American labor is intelligent enough to drive its bargain to the best advantage without resort to the revolutionary methods of foreign workingmen of less education and less social and political freedom. General strikes in Europe mean general demoralization. In America they mean a short lay off, during which the contending parties argue the questions in dispute and settle upon a mutually satisfactory basis of agreement. The men who are sinting the American workingmen as red-handed revolutionists are shooting very far wide of the mark, and they know it. The record is against them. No country in the world suffers so little from labor disputes, and in no manufacturing country on the globe are labor troubles so often settled with so fittle disturbance to the public peace or less to the pockets of those concerned.

Over Capitalization in Corporations. The solid basis upon which most of the complaints of the public against chartered monopolies is founded on excessive capitalization, or "stock watering." The cost of operating a railroad furnishes one of the chief elements upon which transportation charges must be based. To maintain its credit and financial standing interest must be paid on the bonded debt, and dividends upon the stock. 'Fixed charges,' representing obligations incurred in the construction of road or assumed after its construction by the purchase or lease of connecting lines, must be met before dividends are declared. In other words, the patrons of the road in addition to paying for actual operating expenses must pay interest on conded debt before the road is in a 'solvent condition." If it is on a "paying basis," interest on the stock must be earned in addition. These are the facts which disprove the statement that the stockholders and not the public are interested in over issues and inflation of the capital stock. Revenue must be earned, and earned from the public, to meet every obligation of the corporations. And the greater the amount of interest to be earned the heavier must be the tax upon patrons of the road.

The United States has the unenviable distinction of leading the world in reckless speculation in the securities of common carriers. In no other country has 'stock watering'' been carried on with such a bold defiance of the principles of commercial usage and disregard of the rights of both the public and of the minority stockholders. The total cost of all the railroads in the United States up to the close of 1883, estimated on a basis most favorable to the companies, is stated to have been \$400,000,000. The excess of issues of stocks, bonds and floating debt over cost at the same period is given by no less an authority than Mr. Henry V. Poor at \$2,500,000. In other words more than half of the capital represented by debentures and stock of the railroads of the United States is "water," representing no more solid basis than "paper and ink" and the supposed capacity and willingness of the public to be taxed sufficiently to pay income returns on the bogus investment.

So long ago as 1869, Mr. Charles Franels Adams, Jr., now president of the Union Pacific company, in an essay upon that railroad, said:

"The line from Chicago to New York represents now but \$60,000 to the the results of many years of inflation, while the line between Omaha and San Francisco begins life with a cost of \$115,000 per mile. It would be safe to say that this road costs considerably less than one-half this sum. The difference is the price paid for every victous element of railroad construction and management. Costly construction, entailing future taxation on trade; tens of millions of fictitious capital; a road built on the sale of its bonds and with the aid of its subsidies, every element of real outlay recklessly exaggerated and the whole of it some future day to make itself put as a burden on the trade which it is to create."

Mr. Adams' statement of the case in 1869 is as true now as it was then. The heaviest "stock watering" has taken place since that time. Including the Kansas Pacific \$50,765,000 of "water" has been injected into the Union Pacific. More than \$47,000,000 was squirted into New York Central by Vanderbilt. Erie suffered to the extent of more than \$20,000,000, the Gould southwestern system received "water" by the bucketful, and now holds with Wabash \$50,000,000 of evidences of indebtedness above its cost, while every smaller system has been manipulated by the same means, to the public detriment. The funded debt of the railroads of Nebraska amounted to \$138,814,385, while that of all New England, with nearly four times the mileage, was only six millions greater.

Facts speak louder than any argument pased on mere theory. The charges of the overstocked roads are found to bear a steady proportion to the amount of water which they carry. In 1883 the earnings from freight on all the New England roads was \$30,436,784. In the same year Nebraska producers paid the railroads of this state \$14,414,263 for carrying their products to the market and merchandise to their doors-nearly half as much as the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, with their 6,202.89 miles of road operated, as against 1,905.16 miles

in this state. Excessive capitalization means exorbitant charges, whether the "watering" be in the stock of railroads, gas, water companies or other corporations with power of taxing the public. It may in the end regulate itself by the excessive competition which it stimulates, but the public in the meantime pays the piper and suffers for the crimes of the railway jobbers.

The Radical Parliament. The present house of commons is a daily witness to the strength of radicalism in England and of the growing democratic tendencies of the realm. The reform bill of 1885 has placed Hodge in the saddle. The working classes and men of moderate means now hold the destines of Great Britain in their grasp. For the first time in English history parliament fully voices the public sentiment and that voice is striking alarm to the hearts of lovers of precedent and sticklers for class rule. Even the whigs are dismayed at the free-thinking and selfassertive assembly which an enlarged franchise has brought into existence. Within two months the radical parliament has endorsed the compulsory division of the great estates into small holdings, has barely missed condemning the whole theory of hereditary government, favored woman suffrage, come within twelve votes of advising the disestablishment of the Welsh church and has voted in spite of Mr. Gladstone's eloquence, to reduce the appropriations for royal parks. Such an eight weeks record is without precedent, and whigs and tories alike stand aghast as they consider its tremendous import. The English radicals are cordially supported by the Irish nationalists. In many respects their aims are identical. Both seek wide reaching land reforms. Each is committed to a futler local representation in the government. Together they form a group nearly large enough to control the house. In another election, if the Irish strength in English voting constituencies were thrown into the balance with to revise their judgment on this vital matthe radical votes, the majority would be still greater. For all purposes of general legislation in the

radicals may be counted to work together. The very strength of the radical element in the commons is a source of disquiet and perhaps of danger to Gladstone and his ministry. It may be counted upon to give support to his measures for Irish reform if they meet their views of expedipresent damage by stampeding the whigs into the ranks of the tories if its leaders continue to knock down John Bull's most cherished old China from the shelves of his heavy old political crockery

The absence of a written constitution gives radicalism full sway in the proposal of measures of political and social reform. There is no supreme court which can finally set aside legislation and bar the doors against radical changes in the laws and methods of government. The house of lords may refuse its sanction to the decrees of the commons, but long continued obstruction would certainly result in a political revolution as the last resort of English discontent. As it glances over the present parliament, with its boldly expressed contempt of cherished institutions, the English aristocracy are not so certain as they once were that the American constitution is such an inferior piece of workmanship when compared with the legislative checks and balances with which custom and precedent has supplied them

A careful microscopic analysis of the various kinds of bogus butter has been made by Prof. Nachtrieb, of the Minnesota state university, under the direction of the dairy commission, and the result shows that the vile stuff is not fit for a human being to eat. The best and cleanest looking sample had a butter odor and taste, and to all appearances would pass for butter, so perfect have the swindlers become in their imitations. This sample had a very small variety of living organisms, but a good many spores which under favorable conditions, would probably have germinated. It also contained masses of dead mould. bits of cellulous wood, various colored particles, shreds of hair, bristles, etc. The other two samples teemed with life and yielded microscopic prepations of the moulds and teria that would have gladdened the heart of the student of biology. The microscope revealed the fact that the greatest variety of life existed in the inner portion of these samples, and that the outer portions contained the greatest quantity of active bacteria. The animals found in the butterine belong to the type of protozoa. Doubtful portions of worms were also noticed. Many of the protozoa, under favorable conditions, pass into an encysted stage or develop spores within protected capsules, and in these conditions lie dormant until the environment is again tayorable, and it can hardly be doubted that some of the many spores found in these butterines were merely in a dormant state. The great number and variety of organisms found in the samples, indicate the use of foul water and a criminal filthy process in making it.

Prof. Nachtrieb says "there can not be the slightest doubt that the person who eats so promiseuous and so lively a mixture as the butterine examined, is running great risk, morally as well as physically. The peace and happiness of future generations is greatly involved in the life of the present generation. By in dulging in our homes articles of food filled with spores and seeds of the various classes of the lower organisms, we are increasing the dangers of parasitism. Spores that now are harmless, may, by gradual adaption through more or less circuitous routes, become, inimical to the health and happiness of countless millions."

With such proof as this it would seem that the demand for a national anti-butterine law ought to be promptly complied with by congress. Several states already have anti-butterine laws, and if the dairy commissioners, wherever there are any, would only do their duty, the law could be effectually enforced. Nebraska has a stringent law regarding the manufacture and sale of butterine, and it can be enforced if interested parties will only take the matter in hand. The Nebraska dairy men should see to it that special agents are employed for the prosecution of the bogus butter dealers, and the proper place to begin is right here in Omaha. The dairymen by so doing will not only promote their own interests, but will protect the public health and receive the thanks of the people.

Give Them More Time. On behalf of the tax payers of Omaha we ask the city council to extend the time within which property owners shall make choice of paving material on streets that are to be paved this year. There can be no possible injustice or injury to any one by extending the time for filing such petitions thirty days. Spring has been very backward this year and paving cannot be safely begun before May. There is no excuse whatever for rushing these paving contracts without giving the people ample time. There would be no need of our appeal for more time on behalf of the tax-payers if their signatures to petitions were the mature expression of their choice. The intent of the law giving tax-payers the choice of paving materials was to prevent jobbery on the part of contractors and collusion with contractors on the part of the council. But the methods by which signatures have been procured are within themselves proof that the choice of materials, such as the law contemplated, has not been made. The petitions are hawked about by interested parties and the people are bulldozed into signing them under all sorts of representations. Half the people who have signed petitions this spring have been led to believe that they are going to save themselves from taxes by taking the cheapest pavement. They were actually told that the paving tax would only be levied once upon their property and that the cost of repaving will fall upon the city. Even if this were true, it would be an outrage to impose upon the tax payers who have laid down durable pavements the cost of repaying streets that have been paved with short-lived materials. But it is not true that the cost of repaying will be borne by the whole city. The charter expressly authorizes special taxes on adjacent property for repaying. For this reason and because hundreds

of the signers desire further time in order ter, we ask the council to extend the time for thirty days. There is no doubt what ever that such a step is legal. The courts present parliament the Parnellites and | never abridge the right of the tax-payers

to an honest and mature expression of their judgment. The courts are here to protect the tax-payer against imposition and jobbery. And in view of the wide latitude which the law gives, they will sustain the council in giving property owners ample time to decide upon such ency, but it may also be expected to do an important matter. This is a question which affects the rights of all the tax-payers of this city as well as the owners of property on the streets to be paved. The interest of the contractors should be secondary to the rights and interests of the tax-payers.

> DE LEssers and his company are setting the isthmus ablaze with enthusiasm. They have been received with royal honors at Colon, and the great engineer in an eloquent speech, prophesied the completion of the canal in three years from date. Meantime, the engineers employed by the French government to inspect the canal had not waited to join in this demonstration, but had set out for France with, as is rumored, a report adverse to the practicability of the scheme and against the proposed lottery to provide means for its continuance. Six years ago M. de Lesseps declared that the canal could be built for \$140,000,000, and three years ago he set the rate of excavation at 2,000,000 cubic metres a month. At this moment only 16,000,000 metres have been excavated, but \$153,000,000 has been spert, and there remain 104,000,000 metres of the hardest digging to be done. At this rate the canal will not cost less than \$988,000,000, and be finished in the year 1919; unless, indeed, the Paris papers are telling the truth when they report the mortality among laborers as forty per day, and predict the extermination of the popuace by disease in advance of the possible completion of the work.

AFTER it has concluded its expose of the Herald's connection with railroad jobs and jobbery the republican organ of the corporation can do the publie a service by printing its autobiography. Our esteemed morning contemporaries are the two dromios of the railroads.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

King Theebaw has a weakness for rubics and beer.

Theebaw's queen imagines she looks pretty in yellow. Emperor William can speak only in a

Dom Pedro is planning the erection of an

cademy of arts in Brazil, the first of its kind n South America. The czar of all the Russias has had another birthday, the saddest thing about

which is the fact that it reminded him of the day he was born. The queen of Portugal is named Pia. She ought to be popular, for everybody thinks Pia thing nice enough to eat, says a punster

noted for his piety. Princess Beatrice rides well, preferring scotland and fleet, sturdy Scotch ponies, however. Her favorite pony is a tidy little hill pony named Brenda.

The princess of Wales' health has been so

bad for the last few months that there is beginning to be serious anxiety and fear that she may become an invalid. King Milan of Servia wears armor. Oh, pshaw! what of it? Dr. Mary Walker wears

a coat of male, and nobody worries about it. Nobody is going to armor King Humbert of Italy, in an economic mood, has given instructions to his court enjnining it from drinking the high-priced

wines. What ho, without there! Bring hither zwei lager! The prince of Wales retains enough interest in Mrs. Langtry to visit an artist who has just painted her portrait and give his judgment upon the likehess, which he declared to

be almost perfect. Queen Natalie is said to be the most beautiful woman in Servia, but it is thought that unless she is grossly libelled by the lately extant pictures of her, the statement is pretty rough on the other Servian women.

Princess Isabella, heir to the throne of Brazil, is extremely religious and sometimes the astonished subjects of her royal father have beheld her sweeping the floor of the church, clad in a coarse gown and humility of spirit. When the queen of Madagascar attends

Sunday school she passses into the chapel, where guards, with fixed bayonets, stand ten deep. Within the chapel, where 1,000 persons may find seats, the queen sits high upon a throne on the side of the pulpit. An exchange foolishly remarks that King Phebaw ought to be happy, for his prison in

Madias is next door to a distillery. Our contemporary should bear in mind that next door to a distillery is a long way off sometimes, especially when a man doesn't happen to have credit with the proprietor.

St. Louis Republican. Missouri has lost her place as a train-robber

state and Illinois goes to the front. Poor old Missouri! An Able Man Wanted. Grand Island Independent.

The feeling is ripe in Nebraska tor placing

Lost Her Prestige.

an able man in the governor's chair, and all eyes seem to center upon Gen. Thayer. Perhaps His Head Was Tarned.

New York Journal It was very wrong in Jules Verne's nephew to attempt to kill his uncle, but the novelist has slaughtered a great many truths in his time, and perhaps the young man's head was

A Good Opening For the Mikado. It is said a conspiracy has been discovered

in Japan to overthrow the mikado's government. If it succeeds there is a good opening for the mikado to come to America and go on the road.

A Presumption. Chicago Herald. In his annual report the city marshal of

Portland, Me., shows that of the 1,933 arrests n that city during the past year, 1,830 were for drunkenness, presumably of people who had come from Massachusetts, as Maine is a prohibition state.

Some Ohio Products. Peoria Transcript.

The Ohio legislature has decided that a bushel of turnips shall weigh sixty pounds. More advanced legislation, in the shape of how many bushels shall grow on an acre of ground, is now expected. In the meantime it may be remarked that Ohlo turns out some remarkable beats.

Mugwump Expectation.

Harper's Weekly.
There is no doubt that the character of the ominations of both parties in 1888 will show conclusively that the mugwamp spirit is stronger than ever. A nomination which should defy that spirit would be the weakest that could be made.

Legitimate Object of Labor Combin-

ation. Waterbury American. The legitimate object of labor combination is not to disturb industry, frighten capital,

and stop wages by stopping work, but to get Its share of the returns of industry, and to get it by the most effective and least destructive means.

Water, Water Everywhere.

Mand Muller's brother Ben one day Grew dry as dust while raking hay. Down on the ground his rake he threw And said: "By jingo, I wish I knew."

And paused before a closed saloon. And then, as no one noticed him, With stealthy tread he entered in.

He walked "four mild" that afternoon

He said, with sundry dreadful winks, "I see you sell but temperance drinks," "Yes," said the man behind the bar, Said Ben: "A little cold wa-tar,"

And then, to make it tart and thin, He squeezed a little lemon in.

And then, to make it rather sweet, He poured some sugar in the treat. And then, to make it strong and tough, He poured in whisky, quantum suff. He tossed it down, he said, with glee, "Cold water is the drink for me."

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

Madison county's debt is \$5,000. Coal is reported near Nelson, Nuckolls county.

Citizens of Jackson, Dakota county, sent \$78 to the Parnell fund. Creighton boasts of a union of sixty sweet singers. They are not paired. The McCook land office boasts of larger cash receipts than any office in the state. Graders are throwing dirt on the Ash-land cutoff on both sides of the Platte

A democratic paper will soon be start-ed in Sidney, in advance to the proposed land office.

river.

Citizens of Culbertson have resolved to build a \$5,000 court house and present it to Hitchcock county. Arlington is at present swallowing

arge doses of temperance. This looks like forcing the spring. Eggs are only eight cents a dozen in and producers threaten a strike

against peppering their grub. The rolling mill at St. Paul, Howard county, during February made 12,000 barrels of flour and 180,000 pounds of

The Poultry Review is the latest addition to horticultural publications in the state. It is published in Nebraska City by M. W. Neihart. The town of Liberty is the cornopolis of the southern section, population lig-

ured in. One thousand wagon loads were marketed there last week. A McCook genius has invented an automatic necktie holder. Evidently the old-fashioned slip-knot of hemp is going

machinery than ever before to work the out of fashion on the frontier. Frank Filipi, of Wilber, flipped up on an icy sidewalk and dove into the basement of a business block, breaking his neck. He was 65 years of age.

Jim Kern's hog, a South Auburn pork er which subsisted on snow balls and icicles in a drift for three months, more or less, has already entered the ring for the fall races at the state fair. The late Judge Mitchell carried \$10,000

of life insurance, which is now in process of collection. He held a policy for \$5,000 in the Mutual Life of New York, \$2,000 the Knights of Honor, and \$3,000 in the Royal Arcadian. The Rock Island road is skirmishing

for bonds in the southern tier of counties. in aid of the proposed extension. company's terms are \$2,400 per mile, and the people take kindly to them. A large strip of land in Chase county, owned by a Colorado cattle baron named

at, it having been obtained by fraud The land was retaken by homesteaders in two days. Tom Sands, a modern Syracusean, stood at the bottom of a well seventy feet from the surface and watched a fifty-pound crowbar falling towards him. He

Brush, has been cancelled by the govern-

succeeded in dodging it and raising a crop of gray hair in a moment. Rising City is the proud possessor of a grain merchant who blushes from chin to ear-tips every time he sees a woman's petticoat on a clothes line. He is a con-firmed bachelor, and his blushes are involuntary congratulations on his condi-

A meek and weary broncho, while grazing patiently on a wire fence in-closing baled hay, at Rushville, was tapped by an officious expressman. Suddenly, like a shot, the animal's artillery was let loose in a vain but vicious attempt to catch the driver's bustle. The second shot took off a front wheel of the wagon as neat as if cut with a chisel. The driver tumbled to the ground, but the wagon saved his life by falling on him. He did not know it was loaded.

In reply to letters from a member of the board of trade of Grand Island Master Mechanic Hackney of the Union Pacific writes concerning increasing the working force in the Grand Island shops: "I have talked the matter of increasing the force at Grand Island over with our general superintendent, Mr. Smith, and we will, as soon as circumstances admit. meet the committee and yourself at Grand Island, which time I cannot definitely state, but think it will be in the course of a week or ten days. Our expenses have of late been very heavy and our earnings have wonderfully decreased, which has made it necessary for us to reduce our forces to the lowest possible minimum, but notwithstanding that, we will meet you and discuss the matter over at the time mentioned above."

The Eligible Young Ladies' Protective association of Fremont is getting in some hard lieks on the dudes and mashers of the town. The lady who holds the honorable position of front door bouncer was rudely accosted on the street by a masher a few nights ago. The historical secre-tary of the association thus pictures the subsequent events: "When she got as far as the high school building he again laid hands on her, and attempted to pull her towards the school house, but she let drive "straight from the shoulder" and hit him on the mouth, knocking him off the sidewalk. She again proceeded on her way, while he meditated a moment, then spoke up, 'You are a fighter, ain't you?' 'You bet I am!' she replied, 'and if you don't let me alone I'll give you an everlasting thrashing and pound some sense into you.' Knowing that he attacked the wrong person, he hastily retraced his steps down town.'

Iowa Items. Rockwell City is building a \$6,000 school house. The Jefferson county jail has not had

a tenant in a month. The Motor company of Sloux City has purchased a tract of 600 acres of land near the city for \$40,000.

A couple was recently married at Keokuk whose combined age was 161 years. The new Sacred Heart church to be built at Dubuque this year will cost \$96,-

Mrs. Mary Hughes of Clarion is one of the heirs to a New York estate valued at \$300,000.

Willie Wingert, a boy of 18, attempted to steal a ride on the cars at Ames Fri-day. He fell under the wheels and was crushed to death. The Floyd county grand jury failed to indict the Niles school teacher who, a few marry took up with a granger, and her sister died of hog cholera, so I lit out again. Didn't suit me, anyway. Went

weeks ago, punished a pupil so severely that he died from the injuries received. The artillery company being organized at Dubuque will adopt the name of "Hayto bed with my spurs on, one night, feeling kind o' good, and the old man called den's Dubuque Battery," an organization | me a wild beast. I ain't a darned chick-

that became famous during the war of

Cedar Rapids topers have found a new way to get their beer. They go to a saloon, fill up and start out. When the saloonkeeper demands pay they threaten him with prosecution for violating the

Shelby county's new poor house will be a fine building. The main building will be 34x52 feet, with two wings each 24x30 feet in size. The structure will be two stories high, will contain forty-five rooms and will be heated by steam.

John May, residing near New Albin, Allamakee county, was 100 years old on the 15th inst. He is now making arrangements to go to Dakota to take ap a claim! He says he does not expect to die for a quarter of a century yet.

Dakota. Rapid City's big hotel has been christened the Harney house.

Alexandria's improvements projected for this year will amount to \$100,000. Kidder county has a bonded indebtedness of \$50,000, and its treasury orders are worth only 49 cents on the dollar. John Rocke, treasurer of Towner county, is missing. So is \$600 which he se-

Yankton is excited just now over the prospect of becoming the center of a coal mining district. Dr. Le Barce, of California, is interested in the question, and is now in Yankton investigating the mat-

cured by mortgaging property which he did not own. He has been traced to

W. D. Allen of Fargo, had taken from his right leg a piece of glass that had been imbedded in the flesh for nine years. It was a fragment of a window pane of one of the cars in an oil train that was demolished during the Pittsburg riots of

A farmer in Brule county has hit upon a novel way to shell corn, It is no more than running the stocks, husk and cob through an ordinary threshing machine, from which the shelled corn is delivered in fine condition at a rapid rate, the first trial giving eight bushels of shelled corn in eleven minutes. This saves the labor of husking and does the whole work in a few minutes.

Colorado. An eighty acre farm near Greeley sold last week for \$5,000.

The two Pueblos have consolidated their population, debts and assets. Sterling is badly in need of hotels. Eastern emigrants continue to pour in

and the town is full of people. Evans expects to have a creamery this spring. She is in the center of one of the best dairy sections in the state.

The farmers in the northern part of the state begin to think they can make more money by raising less wheat and making more butter. Leadville is putting in more new mining

second contact, and in that camp the people seem as much excited as in 1879. Akron claims to be on the eve of a building boom, larger than has ever been in any town west of Hastings, Neb., on the Burlington & Missouri railroad. The sale of town lots in one day, recently,

reached over 800. Ames Smith, the "partner" of Hoer-ner, who was found dead on the prairie near Sterling recently, has been found dead in the Pawnee pasture, ten miles from Sterling. Smith came originally from Pittsfield, Ill. He lost \$49,000 in mining at Breckenridge, succumbed to opium and was dead broke most of the ime. He was 50 years old, and apoplexy killed him.

America's Cardinal. Chicago Times: Sufficient time has clapsed since the announcement that Archbishop James Gibbons of Baltimore, was to be promoted to the position of cardinal to justify the assertion that his appointment will meet with the unani us approval of the Catholic church and clergy of the country, as well as the press of that denomination. The cardinals owe their appointment solely to the pope. They have for many centuries been taken in part from all the great Christians nations of Europe, though the number of Italian cardinals has always preponderated. The appointment of a future cardinal is announced by the pope in consistory, but the name is reserved in petto. At a subsequent consistory it is made public. The actual appointment, in the case of ecclesiastics residing in Rome, proceeds as follows: On a day named the candidate goes to the papal length. palace, and receives from the pope the red biretta; afterward, in a public conbe ready for launching in April. sistory, at the close of an imposing ceremonial, the pope places upon his head the famous red hat. In a second consishe "closes his mouth" (os claudit)that is, forbids him for the present to speak at meetings of cardmals; in a third, he "opens his mouth"—that is, he removes the former prohibition, Bleeding Skin Cured by

giving him at the same time a ring, and assigning to him his "title." If the can-didate is absent, being prevented by just cause from visiting Rome at that time, the red biretta is sent to him, and on re-ceiving it he is bound to make oath that he will within a year visit the tombs of the apostles. The duties of the cardinals are of two kinds-those which devolve upon them while the pope is living and those which they have to discharge when the holy see is vacant. As to the first, it may be briefly said that they consist in taking an active part in the government of the Universal church; for although the pope is in no way bound to defer to the mions of the sacred college, in practice he seldom, if ever, takes an important step without their counsel and concurrence. Such a school in the science and art of government in all its forms as the college of cardinals exists nowhere else in the world. All the cardinals now take precedence of bishops, arch-bishops, and even patriarchs. This was not so form-erly; the change was gradually introduced. They have many other privileges, which canonists—who generally hold that the rank of cardinal, in its temporal aspect, is equivalent to that of a reigning orince-have elaborately defined in their treatises. At a vacancy of the holy see, the duties of the cardinals become confined to protecting the church and maintaining all things in their due order, till a conclave can be assembled for the election of a new pope.

Among the Cowboys. San Francisco Chronicle: In the even-ing the boys sit around the stove in the house, some writing letters before they start on the round-up, others braiding ropes, mending bridles, playing cards, fiddling or singing, and all smok-ing. The conversation is sketchy, for

your true vanquero is a man of few words and terse phrases.

"Is Big Nose Jim goin' to ride for the Horseshoe Bar X this round-up?"

"No; old Jack bounced him last beef gather; roweled two bronks in the shoulders till be lamed 'em. Always

was ornery, anyway, that Jim. hear about the break he made at the fort?" "Went into the post trader's store an'

hollered for gin. Fatty, that used to work for Cross A, was tendin' bar, and he told Jim there was nothin' but whisky. Jim got riled, an' shot leaks into four barrels of liquor. Got off without a hole I say, Bill, thought you went back to the states to stay last year."
"So I did, but the gal I was goin' to

en herder to take that kind of talk ard

"Where's Squintin' Joe workin't"
"Nowheres. He was going to run wild horses with French Pete, but Pete is ridin' spoiled horses for Buffalo Bill's show, and Joe is working the tin horn game with the other daisies in town."

What's the tin horn racket?" "Put it in a free lunch stew and blow so the meat comes to the top." But the great staple of conversation is horse, horse, horse; and if it is not a sublime topic, it is at any rate discussed n a worthier light than the average English gentleman throws upon it, for a compunctious conception of a horse is not limited to his use as a gambling utensil. One hears, too, a great deal of talk about saddles and bridles, ropes and spurs. Every "waddy" has his own fancy about a saddle, although as a general rule the stock saddle, modified from the old style Texas tree, is used by the common riders, fancy men and "broncho busters" preferring the California saddle, with only one cinch—a
"center fire," as it is called. For heavy
work the back cinch of the common
saddle is useful, keeping the tree from working up on the horse's withers and giving the horse a better grip when he throws himself back on his haunches to stop a cow; but for riding the single cinch is more springy, and is for this reason infinitely preferable for riding pitching horses. It must not be supposed that because the cowboy not be supposed that occurre he has not is a rough looking customer he has not legance. His his own ideas about elegance. clothing cut to look rough, because he despises the "dude," but he takes great pride in his accouterments, and will spend a month's wages (from \$30 to \$50) on a pair of silver mounted spurs, give \$70 for a stamped leather saddle, any \$70 for a stamped leather saddle, any sum he pleases for a horse hair bridle, if he is not an expert at working hair him-self, and his chaparajoes, or leather overalls, are often covered down the front

EXTINCTION OF THE BUFFALO. Suffering Which Resulted Among the Indians-Plans for

with seal or some other costly skin. Bits too, and silver conchos, or medallions, on the check piece of his bridle and his spur letters absorb a "swell backero's"

Their Relief. The tribes of northern Montana, until within a few years, derived a large in-come from the sale of buffalo robes, and also dried large quantities of buffalo meat for food, says the Leadville Democrat. Frequently the Indians of a single agency would bring in, from the great buffalo-hunt, five or six thousand robes, which they would sell for \$5 apiece. Those were flush times for the traders. They would pay for the fobes in goods at a large profit and then sell the robes at a good advance. But now customers are few and poor, and the trader's life is not an active and inspiring one. The buffato disappeared sud-

A good number were killed in 1882, a few in 1883, and not one in 1884. Since the disappearance of the buffalo the northern Montana Indians have suffured much from want of food, and there have been too many cruel deaths by starvation. Congress, however, has made special appropriations for their relief and saved them from extinction. Two years ago last winter they ate a good many of their ponies, and the traders made a good speculation by buy-ing horse-hides, and learning afterward that they could not sell them for

enough to pay for shipping.

The plan was inaugurated at the large issue agencies, several years ago, of hav-ing the Indians do the freighting; that is, haul in their own supplies from the nearest steamboat landing on railway station at the ordinary rates of freight. The Indians took to the notion very kindly. The government furnished kindly. The government furnished harness and wagons—to be paid for, however, from the first earnings—and the Indians broke their ponies to the work of hauling. They made good freighters. They soon paid for their wagons and harness and commenced to have money. The effect was good, A beginning in civilization was made. At the Pine Ridge agency, Dakota, till the last year, while the distance freighted was 100 miles, the annual payments to

the Indian freighters used to be \$50,000. Fines amounting to \$200 were collected in Boston a day or two ago from fisher-men who violated the law by catching lobsters less than ten and a half idehes in

flower, which is to outdo the Puritan, will

Itching, Burning, Cracked and

Cuticura. IT is at this season when raw winds and chilly blasts wake into activity eczema and every species of itching and burning skin and soalp diseases, that the Cuticura Remedies are most successful. A warm bath with Cuticura Soap, and a single application of Cuticura, the great skin cure, Instantly allays itching, removes crusts and scales, and permits rest and sleep. This repeated daily with two or three deas of Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unliritating, the bowels open, the flyor and kidneys active, will speedly cure eczema, tetter, ringworm, psoriasis, lichen, pruritus, scald head, dandruff, and every species of itching, snaly and pimply humors of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

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379 Northamptom St., Boston, Mass. ITCHING, SCALY, PIMPLY. For the last year I have had a species of itch ing, scaly, and pimply humors on my face to which have applied a great many methods of treatment without success, and which was speedily and entirely cured by Cutteura.

Rayona, O.

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